

# PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## Researches and Investigations of Great Value Which Are Little Exploited Before the Public.

By CHARLOTTE M. CONGER.

At a recent dinner given in a certain American metropolis, where nearly all of the diners were captains of industry with fortunes representing many millions of dollars, the announcement was made that the National Academy of Sciences would hold its annual meeting in Washington on April 13. Whereupon everybody at the table looked wise and everybody devoted themselves to their mutton, save one bold person, who demanded to know, "What is the National Academy of Sciences, anyway?" The ice being thus broken, some of the other convives followed the example of their fellow-guest, and said: "Yes, what is the Academy of Sciences, anyway?" So is a prophet, or an assembly of prophets, without honor in their own country.

The origin of the word "academy" that it came from the public park outside of Athens where Plato and Socrates lectured to their following, which took its name from its one-time owner, Acadamus, is known to every schoolboy, and he can easily give the present definition as "A society of learned men, established for the improvement of science, literature, or art," but ask the ordinary passer-by of the National Academy of Sciences and he knows nothing of it.

In utilitarian America the money-seeker has no time to devote to science, unapplied science, at least, and as nearly every American is a seeker after money, and has little ambition to hear or know of anything else, science has a small audience. So, year after year, the National Academy of Sciences holds its annual meetings in Washington, and, save in a general way, informed by brief telegraphic dispatches, the world outside knows nothing of what takes place at its symposiums; yet it is an authorized branch of the government.

**Members Are Responsible.**  
Its members themselves, however, are in a measure responsible for the popular ignorance regarding the academy's work, since they are so occupied with their investigations, so absorbed in their experiments, that they have neither the time nor inclination to interest the unsympathetic lay world in subjects it is unlikely to understand, nor does their limited resources permit them to publish and circulate the results of their investigations and experiments. Yet it is not to be doubted that a wider knowledge of the academy's work, scope, and aims would induce bequests and endowments, for that is the history of every similar institution, and some of the most valuable discoveries have been made through money supplied by unlettered laymen.

The National Academy of Sciences passed its forty-seventh birthday on the 23d of last month, for on that day in 1833 the act of Congress establishing it as a body corporate was approved by President Lincoln. The act of incorporation provided that, whenever called upon by any department of the government to investigate, examine, experiment, and re-

port on any subject of science or art, the actual expenses of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports should be paid by appropriations which might be made for the purpose, but that the academy should receive no compensation for any service to the United States government, nor has it been rewarded by Congress for any of the work intrusted to it, and its running expenses are met by the annual dues of its members. The act of incorporation further provided that the ordinary members of the academy should be limited to fifty, but a subsequent act removed this limitation, and the roster of the academy now bears the names of more than 100 ordinary members, forty-five foreign associates, and one honorary member, Sidney Smith, the eminent zoologist of Yale University.

**Work of Scientific Men.**  
The formation and incorporation of the Academy of Sciences was undertaken by the leading scientific men of the country in the early days of the civil war to meet the then existing need for an advisory board in regard to the scientific interests of the country and to discuss the scientific questions developed by the war. The foundation of the academy was, in fact, a patriotic movement, inspired by the same loyalty and love of country that moved men to enter the military service of the country. It was a very necessary measure, too, this creation of a scientific advisory board, on whose judgment the government could rely, for, at the time it was incorporated, many of the scientific bureaus now doing such valuable and interesting work had not been created, and those already established had not attained their present state of usefulness.

As soon as the bill incorporating the National Academy of Sciences was approved by President Lincoln, Senator Henry Wilson, who had evinced the greatest interest in the project from the first moment it had been mooted, who had, indeed, fathered it in the Senate, called a meeting for April 22 at the chapel of the University of the City of New York, when its constitution was adopted and its first board of officers elected. The officers selected were the flower of the scientific men of the country. Alexander Dallas Bache, the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, one of the most picturesque as well as the most brilliant men of his day, was elected president; James Dwight Dana, of Yale, and the geologist of the Wilkes expedition to the antarctic, was made vice president; Louis Agassiz, then at the zenith of his career, was selected for foreign secretary; Walcott Gibbs, the Harvard professor of chemistry, was the home secretary of this first board, and Fairman Rogers, the civil engineer, who served as a volunteer in the civil war, treasurer.

**Soon Busy at Work.**  
Immediately upon its organization Congress put the academy it had created to work, and less than a month after its first meeting the following committees

were appointed: At the request of the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, a committee on weights, measures, and coinage; at the request of the Navy Department, through Rear Admiral Davis, a committee on the subject of protecting the bottoms of iron ships from injury by salt water; by the same department and through the same authority, a committee to report on the subject of magnetic deviations in iron ships; at the request of A. D. Bache, a committee to investigate and report on Saxton's alcoholometer.

Other committees appointed were on wind and current charts, and sailing directions; national currency; on the question of tests for the purity of whisky; on the expansion of steam; on cent coinage, and on the explosion of the U. S. S. Chesapeake. So, from its very beginning the academy's work for the government started, and it went on undertaking the investigation of such subjects as the sorghum industry, and the forestry conservation question, which latter work ultimately resulted in the founding of the Forestry Survey. The necessities of the government for scientific research and advice brought about the gradual development of scientific bureaus in all of the departments, and as these were established the occupation of the academy in this direction declined, so that nowadays it is rarely called upon to give facts and counsel to the government.

The Academy of Sciences is not, and has never been, a wealthy institution. For the first few years of its existence its only financial resources were the dues of its members and the Alexander Dallas Bache fund of \$25,000, which, however, was left for a specific purpose, "the presentation of researches in physical and natural sciences, by assisting experimenters and observers in such manner as shall be agreed upon by its members." In later years it has received numerous bequests, but, like the Bache fund, they have been left for specific purposes.

James Craig Watson, the astronomer,



CHARLES D. WALCOTT,  
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

who conducted the expedition to China to witness the transit of Venus, made the academy his residuary legatee, but his will provided that the money so acquired should be used for the promotion of astronomical research, and his colleague, Benjamin Apthorp Gould, bequeathed \$30,000 to the academy for the same purpose. J. Lawrence Smith gave \$5,000 for the investigation of meteoric bodies, and there is the Comstock trust fund for researches in magnetism and radiant energy. The Marsh fund for promoting original researches in the natural sciences, and the Joseph Henry fund of \$40,000, which was contributed by Fairman Rogers, Joseph Patterson, George W. Childs, and others, as an expression of their respect and esteem for the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The income of this fund was to be paid to Prof. Henry

during his lifetime, and after his death to his wife and daughters, and upon the death of the last survivor any sum and the securities in which it might be invested are to be delivered to the Academy of Sciences, under the name and title of the "Joseph Henry fund." The last bequest comes from the late foreign secretary of the academy, Alexander Agassiz, under conditions that have not yet been announced. The academy has also the awarding of the Henry Draper and the Barnard medals. The first is given for important discoveries in astronomy, the second for meritorious service to science.

The academy holds its annual meetings in Washington on the third Tuesday in April, and the one that has just come to a close has been interesting and instructive even to laymen. The present officers of the academy are Ira Remsen, the president of Johns Hopkins University, president; Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, vice president; Arnold Hague, home secretary, and S. F. Emmons, treasurer. George E. Hale, of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, who was one of the youngest immortals when he was elected to membership in the academy in 1902, has been made foreign secretary in place of Alexander Agassiz, and Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, and Russell Henry Chittenden, of the Sheffield Scientific School, have been elected to the council. All of these men have been so much in the public eye that no account of them is necessary, and their appointment to the offices they hold is an earnest that the Academy of Sciences is maintaining the same high standard instituted by its founders.

**Gen. Abbot Present.**  
Among those present at the meetings of the academy last week was the venerable Gen. Henry Larcom Abbot, who was graduated from West Point in 1834, served from the beginning to the end of the civil war in the Engineer Corps, and had passed through all grades from sec-

## Men Widely Famed Devote Time to Achievements for Which They Rarely Receive Credit.

ond lieutenant to colonel when he was retired by law in 1885. His war record alone would have entitled him to a seat in the Hall of Fame, but he has also won recognition in the world of science. Gen. Abbot designed the system of submarine defenses adopted by the United States. He designed, too, its system of mortar batteries, and, while he is no longer the gallant young officer who commanded the artillery of the armies operating against Richmond, and his eightieth birthday is fast approaching, he has as keen an interest in the scientific questions of the day as ever, and his paper on the "Hydraulics of the Charles River" read at the session Wednesday was listened to with interest.

Another veteran of the Academy is Prof. Theodore N. Gill, who has been working in Uncle Sam's laboratories for nearly half a century. Prof. Gill has never missed an annual meeting of the academy since he was elected to it, and he rarely fails to read a paper. His cult is fishes, and his contributions this year were on "The structural characteristics and relations of Apodans" and "Recent discoveries of the early history of the common eel." Mr. Walcott read a paper on his beloved trilobites, "The development of Olenellus," while his colleague, William B. Scott, whose chief work has been done in Patagonia, read a paper on "Progress in the study of Miocene ungulates of Patagonia."

**Interested in Anthropology.**  
But geology is not for the layman. Anthropology appeals to him more, for even the most superficial of students has dipped into it to some extent. The monograph of Franz Boas, on "The influence of environment upon human types," was, therefore, one of the most popular papers read, especially as he treated it with real German thoroughness. Dr. Boas, by the way, was born on the other side and comes from Westphalia. He was educated at Bonn, Heidelberg, and Kiel, and from the latter university holds the degree of Ph. D.

The Royal Ethnological Museum in Berlin was his workshop for a time, and he was docent of geography in the university there. In fact, he was well on his way in his career and had already made an international reputation when he was invited to establish himself in this country, which he had already visited for the purpose of studying the American Eskimo in his native environment.

George E. Hale, the new foreign secretary of the academy, is always interesting, and always sure of an attentive audience, for he has a way of stating the driest scientific facts that makes it seem interesting; but then astronomy has ever appealed to men, and there are, perhaps, more amateur astronomers than amateurs in any other science. Mr. Hale was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences when he was only thirty-two

years old, and since then he has been one of its most faithful members, crossing the continent to attend its meetings. Mr. Hale is the inventor of the spectrohelograph, and his principal researches have been in solar and stellar spectroscopy, and he has been awarded medals by the French Academy of Sciences, the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and the Draper and Rumford medals for his work on this subject. He is, too, an associate member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and an honorary member of the Societa degli Spettroscopisti Italiani, and of the Swedish Astronomical Society. In fact, he has been honored by his colleagues all over the world, and has as many "chiffons" to display as a general who has seen many campaigns.

**Prof. Pickering Present.**  
Another eminent astronomer present at the meeting of the academy was Prof. Edward Pickering, of Harvard University, who read a paper on the 16-inch Metcalf Doublet. Prof. Pickering has been director of the Harvard observatory since 1878, and under his management it has reached its present important position among the great observatories of the world. The first physical laboratory established in this country was the one installed by Prof. Pickering, and he established an auxiliary observatory in Peru for observation of the southern stars, so that his work in the heavens extends from pole to pole.

A meeting of the academy would hardly be complete without the presence of Dr. Veir Mitchell, who is its nestor, having been elected to membership in 1855, before some of his present associates were born, but he was only thirty-five when he attained that honor and now he has celebrated his eightieth birthday. His interest in the academy and its work is as fresh as ever, and one's own work and interest in the work of others is really the fountain of perpetual youth that the philosophers sought.

A colleague of Dr. Mitchell who has found this fountain is Prof. Edward Morse, who made the wonderful collection of Japanese ceramics for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and wrote the wonderful catalogue for it, which is said to be the best arranged and most comprehensive one on this subject in existence. But Prof. Morse is a mere youth compared with some of his colleagues, for his seventy-second birthday does not come until next June, yet he has written and done other things enough to fill a half dozen lives full. His profession was comparative anatomy and zoology, but he has worked in all of the sciences, made a pastime of astronomy, written interestingly of his life in the Orient, and he is still hard at work.

The foreign associates of the academy include nearly all of the leading scientists in Europe, but, strange to say, no Oriental has, as yet, been admitted to this distinguished company.

## WASHINGTON'S CANOE TRIP DOWN THE POTOMAC

The current number of "The Records of the Past" contains an account of Gen. Washington's canoe trip down the Potomac and a fac-simile of an unpublished letter written in 1754. In the previous number was an article on the trip around the Great Falls, and the article here reproduced was written by Upham, of St. Paul. It is as follows:

Among the most precious old manuscripts owned by the Minnesota Historical Society is an unpublished long letter of George Washington, which was presented to this Society in 1859 by Hon. Wallace B. White, of Washington, D. C., who in 1850-51 had been a resident and territorial officer of Minnesota. The letter, written on a sheet of paper about 8 by 12 inches in size, yellow with age and torn along one of the creases where it was originally folded, is now spread open and framed with glass on each side to allow both sides to be read.

On the left side, written, bearing the formal address, the date August 12, 1754, and the signature, Washington wrote of the military situation and difficulties to be overcome. Though the name of the person addressed is not contained in the letter, it was evidently Colonel James Innes, in command of the North Carolina troops, as Washington was of those raised by Virginia.

Governor Robert Dinwiddie, of Virginia, had commissioned Colonel Innes, on June 4 of that year, to be commander-in-chief of the forces in a proposed expedition against the French on the Ohio and its tributaries, since all that country west from the Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes was claimed by the King of Great Britain and his American colonies. A month after the date of his commission, Innes and his North Carolina men had reached Will's creek, on the upper part of the Potomac, where Fort Cumberland was built under his direction, on the site of the city of Cumberland, Maryland.

Washington on his return from the battle of Great Meadows, or Fort Necessity, fought on July 3, 1754, against the French and Indians on the Youghiogheny river in southwestern Pennsylvania, met Colonel Innes at Will's creek. The present need of transportation of military supplies, and the future needs of commerce between the Atlantic coast and the interior of the country west of the mountains, led both these commanders to wish more detailed knowledge of the navigability of the Potomac river as a part of the most feasible route of communication from the seaboard to the Ohio valley. Therefore Washington and a few chosen men made a canoe journey of observation down this river from Will's creek to its Great Falls, noting its conditions for navigation and especially its principal rapids and falls.

ter to William Fairfax, member of the King's Council in Virginia, urging him to dissuade Governor Dinwiddie from his purpose of sending an expedition for a campaign against the French on the Ohio during the ensuing autumn and winter.

The letter of the next day to Innes was probably also written at Alexandria. On its reverse side, beginning close at the top of the sheet, Washington wrote his description of the Potomac, apparently in much haste, with many interlined additions, shorter insertions by carets, and frequent words crossed out, others being substituted as preferable. The description, with comment on the river navigation, overran that side of the sheet, so that it was finished by interlined writing on the upper part of the opposite side.

The military letter and its postscript are as follows:

12th of August, 1754.  
Honble Sir:  
Since writing your Express I have considered and felt it better to delay the other to Williamburg till you signify your Sentiments to me on this head, that I may be guided thereby, and write nothing inconsistent with what you may represent or advise. I should therefore have you will acquaint me fully with your Opinion of this Affair, and send your dispatches (if any to the Governor) by the return of this messenger, to take the same convenience with mine that goes by an Officer who I shall send to receive the needed for Recruiting. If you think it advisable to order me in the shattered Condition we are in, to march up to you, I will, if so more than ten Men follows me (which I believe will be the full amount, if it is agreeable to I should be glad to know what State your Regiment is in as I hear some of your Men are infected with the same disorders that ours are now possessed of.

I am Your most Obedt Servant  
G Washington.  
I forget to mention in my last yet great difficulty of getting Wagons, that cannot be removed but by purchasing enough for that use. When we were out I sent express after express, and desired to have the artillery sent and answer that a Waggon could not be hired for 5 times the Value.

Washington's observations and narration of the canoe trip are as follows: The last part, including "Bridge from whence" and forward, is interlined with the previous military part of the letter: Sir:  
Your desire, added to my own curiosity engaged me the last time I was in Frederick to return down by Water to discover the Navigation of Potomack—the following are the observations I made thereupon, I made in that Trip—From the mouth of Paterson's Creek to the beg of Shannondah Falls there is no other obstacle than the shallowness of the Water to prevent Craft from passing—The first of these Falls is also even and shallow but swift and continues so with interruptions of Rocks to what is known by the Spout which is a mile & half—from this [\*] their is Rocky swift and very uneven Water for near 6 miles, in which distant there are 4 Falls, the first of which is tolerably clear of Rocks but shallow yet may be much amended by digging a Channel on ye Maryland side, abt 2 miles from this, and ½ mile below ye mouth of Shannondah is what they call the Spout, which is the great (& ind almost the only difficulty of ye whole it has a considerable Fall of ye Water being confined shoots with great Rapidity & adds much to the difficulty is the bottom being exceeding Rocky occasions a Rippling so prodigious that none but boats or large canoes can pass—The canoe I was in which was not new had near sunk having received much

water on both sides and at ye hd—Their may be a passage also got round this also upon the Maryland shore that Vessels may be held up after removing some Rocks which a moderate expence may accomplish—One of the other two Falls is swift and ugly representing much the Spout but when the Water is higher than ordinary a passage may be had round a small Island on the other side—which passage may be greatly improved.

ab 3 miles below this there is another Fall which is very easy and passable and abt 2 Miles from that is a cluster of small Islands with many Rocks and swift water which renders the passage somewhat precarious. From this to the Seneca Fall the Water is as smooth & even as can be desired, with scarcely any perceptible Fall—The Seneca Fall is easily pass'd in two places and canoes may continue within two Miles of the Gt Falls but further it is not possible therefore the trouble and expence of advantage of pass; this Fall will not be adequate to the expence and trouble will not answer the Charges as all Carriages for the benefits of a good Road are obliged to pass Difficult Bridge from whence it is but 8 Miles to ye landing place at the Shyerland Island and is 5 Miles to the Lowest landing it can be had below the aforesd Falls of Seneca. Thus Sir as far as I was capable, have I given you an acct of the conveniences and inconveniences that attend the navigation of Potomack from ye head of the North Carolina to the Fall which I doubt but you will readily concur with me in judging it more convenient least expensive and I may further say by much the most expeditious way to the country. There is but one objection that can obviate this Carriage & that is ye scarcity of water in the best season of ye year for this kind of conveyance.

At the beginning of the Potomack part of the letter, Washington refers to "Frederick county, which was established by legislative act of the Colony of Virginia in 1728, comprising the part of its territory west of the Blue Ridge and bounded on the southwest "by a line to be run from the head spring at Hedgman river to the head spring of the river Potomack." The river first mentioned is one of the upper streams of the Rappahannock. Within the area thus included by the original Frederick county as then existing, bounded on the north by the Potomac river and Maryland, are now 12 counties, and parts of two others, in Virginia and West Virginia.

Patterson's creek joins the Potomac about 7 miles below Will's creek, and its descent in the next 3 miles down stream is 25 feet. Thus the series of rapids and falls most particularly described by Washington, estimated by him to have an extent "near 6 miles," above and be-

low the Shenandoah, comprises a descent of more than 50 feet, being from 272 to 220 feet above the tide or sea level.

Seven miles below the Seneca Fall, which is at Seneca creek, are the Great Falls, about 14 miles above Georgetown and the head of tidewater, having a sharp descent of 35 or 40 feet in 100 or 150 yards, and in a mile or a mile and a half a total of 60 or 80 feet above tide level.

As early as 1749, 5 years before Washington's trip, the Ohio Company had taken boats up the Potomac from the head of the Great Falls; and in 1750 they established an Indian trading post at Will's creek, far beyond the boundaries of white settlements. About half a year after Washington's examination of the river, it was again examined by Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland and Sir John St. Clair, going in a small boat from Fort Cumberland to Alexandria, their start being on or about January 28, 1753.

Washington at the time of this journey was 22 years old. Less than a year afterward, on July 3, 1755, he was in the disastrous battle of Braddock's defeat. Twenty years later was the beginning of the American Revolution.

Much information of the life of Colonel Innes is given by Saunders in his preface to notes of Volume V, Colonial Records of North Carolina. It appears that Innes was born not later than 1700, being a native of Scotland, probably of Canbushy in Caithness. He came to North Carolina before 1735, and after 1650 he was a member of the Council of that colony. His military service at Fort Cumberland ended in August, 1753, when he returned to North Carolina. He died at Wilmington, N. C., September 5, 1753.

The survey narrated in this letter was one of the seeds which long afterward fruited in the unremunerative rock-hewer canal and locks constructed past the Great Falls on their Virginia side, and still later in the successful Chesapeake and Ohio canal adjoining the Maryland side of the Potomac. In the national deliberations for constructing the latter canal, Washington's notes of this river survey in 1754 were used, an abstract of them being published, with other data and observations by many later surveyors, in a report to Congress (19th Congress, 1st Session, H. R. Report No. 228, p. 36, May 22, 1826). Thus the descriptive letter hurriedly written by Washington, amid many distractions and heavy cares as a young patriot for protection of the colonies against French aggression, has a place in the foundations and beginnings of all the work of this nation for internal improvements and the commercial and industrial development of our country.

If time could turn backward so far, many living in the wider America of to-day would gladly give much to see the youthful Washington, skilled in frontier and forest surveying, and recently led to take up his great life work as a brave and useful soldier and a lofty statesman, when on a midsummer day he sped in a canoe, probably a log dug-out, down the dangerous rapids and falls of the Potomac near the mouth of the Shenandoah. Some painter and scer-

should look back to that day and scene and its hero, and should portray them with essential historic truth for the less gifted common people to receive from the picture a lesson of courage and fidelity.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
WARREN UPHAM.

**HOMELESS.**  
By PRIVATE DALZELL.  
Maybe you know what that word "homeless" means; maybe you do not. It is only when experience defines and emphasizes the significance of the simple words descriptive of the emotions that we come to know, as some one has said, that "words are living powers and real, not mere sound and echo." Take the word "love," a short, familiar word, indeed; but who except the lover ever fathomed its portent?

If you always had a happy home, from the time you lay a helpless babe in your mother's arms, on through the many years when a loving wife and happy children sat around you, till old age crept on, and all were gone but yourself, some to the grave, the rest scattered about the earth, until you sat alone at seventy, far from the old house at home, at a stranger's fireside, you know something of what it is to be homeless, and as the latter years roll swiftly by the sad experience will deepen and intensify the meaning of "homeless." If you live on you will know more of it yet, but its full significance you will never define.

"Homeless!" It strikes down into the lonely heart like the tolling of a knell at midnight. Only the Christian, left so alone, who is a "stranger and a sojourner, as his fathers were," and who "seeks a house not made with hands," can find any comfort or happiness in this world once he realizes that all he ever called home has passed away from him forever.

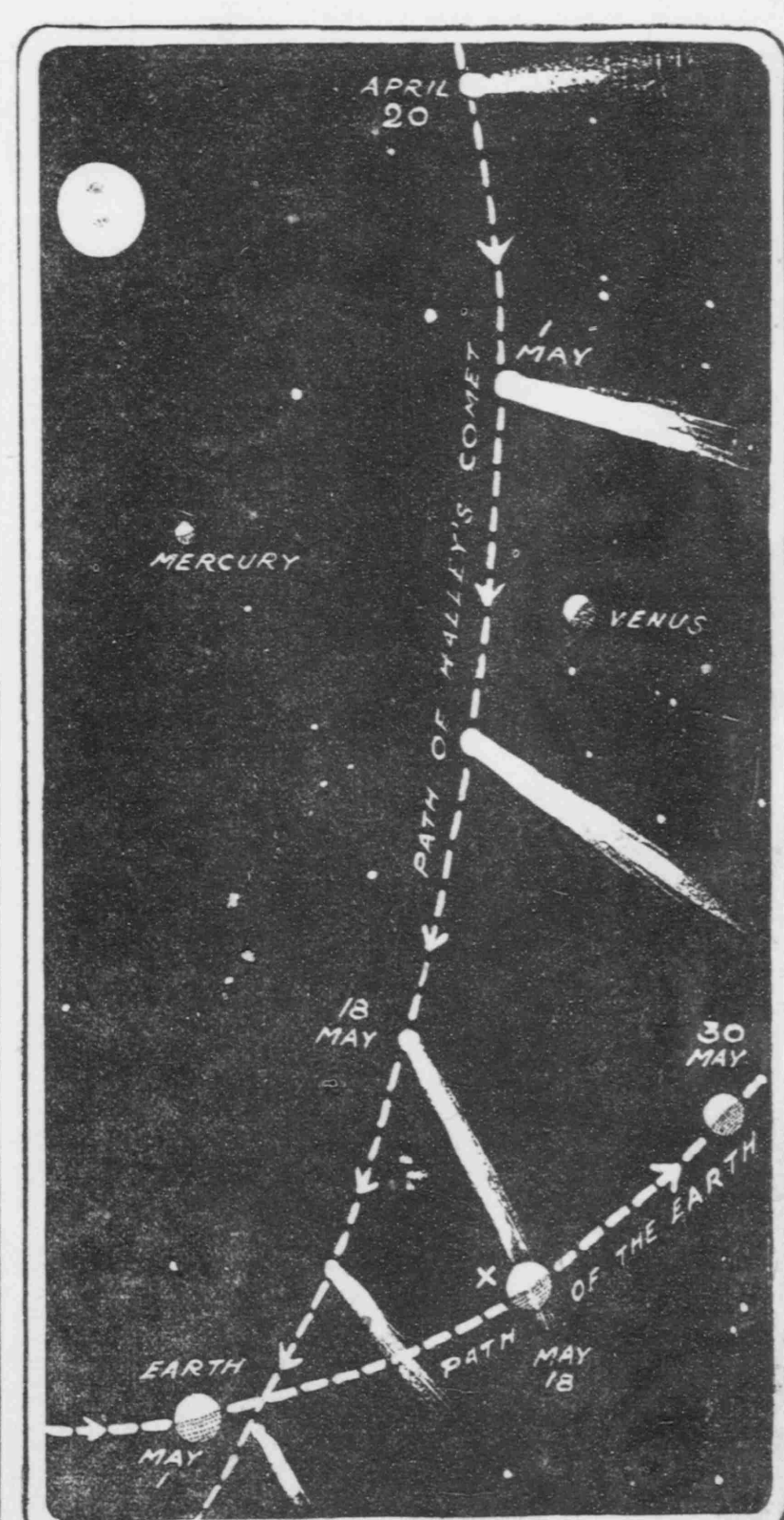
Perhaps nowhere in all the range of literature is this desolate feeling so well expressed as in the pathetic lines of "Sweet Home," where the homeless wanderer sighs for "his lowly thatched cottage again." Marlow, in the ruins of Carthage, banished, abandoned, and pursued by assassins, is a vivid picture of the lonely and hopeless condition. Yet neither of these spectacles of homeless solitude fully represents the conscious knowledge that one has no home. The poet says, in mournful lines—  
I feel like one who walks alone  
Some banquet-hall deserted,  
Whose lights are fed and memories dead,  
And all but me departed.

And still its despair and crushing pathos are not fully portrayed, and never can be!

**ANTARCTIC TRIP POSTPONED.**

Joint South Polar Expedition Has Been Definitely Abandoned.  
Until one year hence further plans of the Peary Arctic Club and the National Geographic Society for the joint south polar expedition will not be considered. It was learned on good authority yesterday that the expedition will not take place, and the two organizations have notified Commander Peary they will be unable to participate this year.  
About one-half the required amount—\$50,000—to finance the expedition has been

## ORBIT OF EARTH AND COMET.



This diagrammatic view of the section of the earth's orbit shows how the earth will pass through the tail of Halley's comet. The path of the comet is shown descending from the top of the picture. The sidereal point in which the collision, perceptible or imperceptible, will take place is marked by a cross. Another comet—an unexpected visitor—has also loomed suddenly into vision. It can be seen in daylight with the naked eye, just before and after sunset, close to the sun.

raised, but it is felt by the society and the Arctic club that the expedition should not be started until the entire amount is on hand.  
Capt. Robert F. Scott, the British explorer, will start for the antarctic regions June 1. If he fails, an American expedition probably will be sent out next year.  
While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.